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Now, 10 years later, Mr. Meiman agreed, the hopes the Helsinki accords fired in the Soviet Union have died out.

"It is hard for me to say I am optimistic," he said. "I have a difficult personal situation, and that always colors one's feelings."

Mr. Meiman's wife, Inna Kitrosskaya, 52, has been seeking for two years to travel to the West for treatment of a tumor on her neck that he said Soviet doctors concede they are not equipped to treat.

#### ENERGIES DEFLECTED

His concentration on his own problems is another small victory for the authorities here, who throughout the 1970's successfully deflected the energies of the Helsinki group away from broad social issues to a narrow defense of their own associates.

The heady activism of that time spread across the country from the Moscow group to small Helsinki watch groups in Latvia, Armenia, Georgia and the Ukraine and was reflected in specialized groups that publicized purported abuses of psychiatry and religious oppression. But that activism appears to have been crushed with a thoroughness nobody seems to have expected at the time.

The mutual support that was growing among intellectuals agitating for democratic rights, Jews who wanted to emigrate, Russian orthodox activists, Pentecostals and others has again become fragmented.

Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist who became a symbol of dissent in the Soviet Union and won the Nobel prize for Peace in 1975, was banished to the city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow in 1980.

He is said to have gone on a hunger strike, he is said to be ill, he is said to be in a hospital. But the authorities have succeeded so remarkably in cutting him off from the outside world—Gorky is not open to foreigners, and Russians have apparently been kept from extensive contact with him—that nobody really knows what has become of him.

As the Kremlin must have intended, even Dr. Sakharov's name has faded bit by bit from the attention of the world.

The authorities have also ignored campaigns on behalf of Mr. Shcharansky, Mr. Orlov and others, proving, as Soviet Government spokesmen have insisted all along, that they will not bow to pressure on what they consider their internal affairs.

One disappointment for human rights activists here is that a new generation of idealists has not sprung up to take the places of those who have been arrested.

"That was the sadness and the failure of the Helsinki group in its last years," Mr. Meiman said. "It was impossible to bring in young people because of the certainty of arrest."

#### REPRESSION, THEN THE END

Asked why he thought the human rights movement had not rejuvenated itself, one Western diplomat said, "Maybe repression works."

In September 1982, as the arrests and harassment continued, the last three members of the Moscow Helsinki watch group who remained in the Soviet Union held a final news conference to say: "The group cannot fulfill its duties and is forced, under pressure from the authorities, to discontinue its work."

At that news conference, in an atmosphere very different from the ones Mr. Meiman likes to recall, were Yelena G. Bonner, Sofiya V. Kalistratova and Mr. Meiman.

Mrs. Bonner, who is the wife of Dr. Sakharov, was convicted last August of "anti-Soviet slander" and sentenced to five years of confinement with her husband in Gorky.

Mrs. Kalistratova, a 78-year-old-lawyer, was threatened with criminal prosecution. The prosecution was suspended because of her ill health, but it hangs over her head as a warning against further activism.

As Mr. Meiman sits alone in the study where dissidents once gathered, his wife in bed in a back room, he sees around him a country that seems content, even relieved, to have left behind the difficult issue of human rights.

For the moment, the country seems caught up in hopes of material progress under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new leader. Nothing has occurred in the first four months of his rule to suggest that any new atmosphere of liberalism may affect human rights.

The excitement of those very different days in the late 1970's did at times, as Mr. Meiman recalls, have its comic aspect, as roomfuls of the nation's oppressed and unfortunate interrupted each other to read out long statements of their woes, each more horrifying than the last.

#### 'SHORT AND SWEET'

"All right, hurry up, hurry up," Mr. Meiman would order as some frightened Baptist or Volga German or Crimean Tatar told his story to a group of Western reporters. "These people like to hear it short and sweet."

Mr. Orlov, a quiet, pipe-smoking physicist, was arrested in the first months of 1977, as were Mr. Shcharansky and Aleksandr I. Ginzburg, a young man whose entire life seemed to have been devoted to human rights activism. Their three trials in the spring and summer of 1978 marked the climax of the crackdown on human rights in the period of detente.

#### TIMBER

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I have made speeches on several occasions in this Chamber about the serious trade problems that are devastating our timber industry. In particular, massive subsidies by the Canadian Government have seriously harmed our timber industry, one that is vital to the economic health of the State of Arkansas.

I frequently tell the story that, due to stumpage subsidies of the Canadian Government, lumber can be grown, cut, and transported from that country to southern Arkansas, and sold cheaper than lumber locally produced. Simply put, Mr. President, it's due to unfair subsidies by that government, and should not be tolerated. That's why I've joined several of my colleagues in introducing legislation aimed at curbing this practice and putting our timber producers on equal footing with foreign competitors.

On July 9, 1985, the Board of Forestry Commissioners of the State of Arkansas adopted a resolution calling on the Congress to take steps to correct these trade problems. Imported timber from Canada now accounts for 38 percent of all sales in Arkansas, according to a letter I received from Edwin Wad-

dell, State forester, and accounts for about one-third of all sales in the country. This industry, which accounts for 51,000 jobs in Arkansas and adds \$2 billion to Arkansas' economy, needs the attention and help of the Congress.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolution adopted by the Arkansas Forestry Commission be printed in the RECORD. The resolution follows:

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, forestry is Arkansas' largest manufacturing industry producing \$2 billion annually while providing jobs for over 51,000 people; and

Whereas, forests occupy almost 50% of the State's total land area and provide present and future raw materials and natural resources for citizens of Arkansas and the nation; and

Whereas, the continued unfair competition from Canadian forest products seriously reduces Arkansas' forest industry related jobs and its economic security; and

Whereas, Arkansas' forest industry is a vital part of the growth and development of the state. Now Therefore

Be it resolved, That the Arkansas Forestry Commission proposes a strong commitment to the correction of these unfair trade practices caused by the import of subsidized Canadian forest products; and

Be it further resolved, That the State Legislature, the Arkansas Congressional Delegation, and the Federal Administration be called upon to provide necessary corrective measures.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures this ninth day of July in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-five.

#### THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT AMENDMENT TO ENSURE THE PROPER TREATMENT OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor an important piece of legislation introduced by my revered colleague, the majority leader. This legislation, S. 1233, amends the Animal Welfare Act to ensure the proper treatment of laboratory animals.

S. 1233 addresses the enormous issue of proper and humane treatment of animals, particularly while used in laboratory experiments. This issue has been a concern for many years, but a comprehensive piece of legislation has yet to address all of the concerns involved.

This legislation calls for humane treatment of animals by requiring pre- and postsurgical care, pain-relieving drugs to relieve unnecessary suffering, anesthesia to be used with paralytic drugs, and an avoidance of using the same animal for multiple painful procedures. These requirements are minimal precautions that should be taken to ensure the well-being of animals used for biological research.

Another significant provision of S. 1233 is the establishment of an infor-





nation service at the National Agricultural Library. An information center will help researchers coordinate their efforts and will provide information on alternative types of research that do not require the use of animals. This center also will help to proliferate progressive and promising research and, at the same time, will alleviate duplicate research which harms animals for no beneficial research purpose.

S. 1233 encourages researchers to consider other research techniques which do not require the use of animals and to use less painful methods when animals must be involved. This type of encouragement will raise the consciousness of researchers. Because the individual researcher is ultimately responsible for his or her relationship to the animal, this aspect of the legislation is essential.

A final area that this legislation addresses is the need for continual assessment and evaluation, both from within the laboratory and from the outside. All researchers involved with a project must be instructed about humane practices toward animals. Furthermore, a representative of the community who exhibits a concern for the care of animals would be allowed to monitor and inspect the laboratory to be certain animals are treated in a respectful and caring manner. The legislation ensures that individuals who work in research laboratories cannot be discriminated against for reporting animal abuses. It is my belief that these precautions will help researchers check themselves, to continually remind themselves of their responsibility to treat animals humanely and respectfully.

This bill is a joint effort of the animal welfare and biomedical research communities to approach the problems created by the use of animals in experimental research and to come to some reasonable and progressive conclusions. This effort addresses numerous areas that have proven to be problems with the use of animals in research laboratories. It is my hope that the all-encompassing nature of this legislation will protect our animals from unnecessary violations and will help to make the research community more aware of the need for humane treatment of animals while performing experiments.

I hope my colleagues will look into this legislation and will join me in this effort to ensure the safety of the animals of this country. ●

#### THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S HIGH SCHOOL HONORS PROGRAM

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, from August 11 through August 24, 1985, the Department of Energy's first High School Supercomputing Honors Pro-

gram will be held at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, CA. High school students from each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will participate in the program, using the facilities of the National Magnetic Fusion Energy Computer Center. These accomplished young people were selected on the basis of their scholastic aptitude, with particular emphasis placed on competence in math and science.

The program will feature presentations about career opportunities, and extensive tours of the Livermore National Laboratory. The students will work on individual programming projects, under the guidance of the National Laboratory's esteemed computer science specialists, obtaining hands-on experience using one of the most highly developed computer systems in operation today.

Ms. Barbara Mulach, a senior at Central High School in Little Rock, is Arkansas' finalist to the program. This outstanding young woman has demonstrated excellent proficiency in both science and math programs, and her selection from among the many gifted and talented students in my State is a tribute to her tremendous capability.

Energy Secretary John Herrington, along with the staff of the Department's Office of Energy Research, should be commended for the leadership shown in coordinating such a unique learning situation. I urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating each of the program finalists. ●

#### MEL FISHER—AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

● Mrs. HAWKINS. Mr. President, I am sure the Members of the Senate have joined with the majority of Americans in thrilling to the success of Mel Fisher and his associates in discovering the lost treasure of the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Senora de Atocha*. This is truly a classic American success story—years of adversity, even tragedy, ending in success beyond anyone's wildest dreams.

Mel, whom I have known for many years, is indeed a man with an all-consuming dream. He has pursued his dream—the treasure of the *Atocha*—for 16 years, with a singlemindedness not often seen today. From the beginning, he has had to endure ridicule, financial problems, governmental harassment, and seemingly endless fruitless searches. Yet the spirit of his characteristic slogan, "Today's the day," carried him through.

Ironically, the worst tragedy occurred 10 years to the day before the discovery of the treasure. On July 20, 1975, one of his ships capsized in the search area, drowning his son, his daughter-in-law, and crew. But like

the true American dreamer, Mel persevered in his efforts.

Last Saturday, Mel's dream came true. Divers found a veritable reef of silver bars. The main treasure of the *Atocha* had been discovered at last.

My interest in all this lies less in the fact of Mel's success—although he surely deserves his rewards—than in the realization that our Nation still has such people, and that we still permit determined men and women to pursue such dreams, to success or failure.

I would be remiss, however, if I did not point out that Mel Fisher found his treasure only after overcoming disgraceful efforts by the State and Federal governments to take it away from him. From the moment in 1971 when he first removed artifacts enabling him to confirm that he was on the trail of the *Atocha*, he suffered from the efforts of the Federal and Florida governments to claim the yet-undiscovered treasure, efforts based on appallingly flimsy grounds.

Florida contended that because the area of the wreck was once thought to be under State jurisdiction, the treasure should belong to the State when it was discovered. This absurdity was resolved in Fisher's favor. Even worse, however, was the Justice Department's claim that it had somehow inherited the "sovereign prerogatives of George III" and was thus somehow entitled to the gold and silver. Three opinions of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and one by the Supreme Court, along with hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees, were necessary before Mel Fisher had uncontested right to his discovery.

This attitude on the part of government, that is entitled to all or part of every effort by its citizens, is in my judgment one of the primary evils of modern political life. It is foreign to our traditions, and I sincerely hope that this is not the last case where citizens prevail over government in these matters.

It was for this reason that I last year opposed legislation that would give unrestricted control over ancient wrecks to the States, repealing the very rights of access to the Federal courts that enabled Mel Fisher to succeed. Yes, it is important that the salvage of ancient wrecks be accompanied by proper archaeological efforts, so we receive knowledge along with artifacts and gold; but it is also important that the rights of our citizens to fulfill their dreams not be blocked by the paternalistic hand of government.

Mr. President, I ask that three articles from the Miami Herald and one from the New York Times on the discovery be printed in the *Record* at this point.

The articles follow:

